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The State College of Home Economics

By Martha Van Rensselaer

RECOGNIZING the urgent need of the College of Home Economics for a building for laboratories and classrooms which will more adequately meet the needs of qualified students asking for admission to the College, Governor Roosevelt included in his 1929 appropriation bill an item of \$475,000 for the erection of a main central section of a Home Economics Building at Cornell. Both Republican and Democratic leaders of the Legislature favored the effort to secure a Home Economics building. The organized women of the state, the students of the College, and other friends of the institution have urged the need for a larger support for the promotion of a program of a college whose work is specifically directed at the betterment of homes.

In its beginning, home economics at Cornell University reached out a helping hand to the farm homes of the state. A department of home economics was established in 1907 in the New York State College of Agriculture. In 1925 the state established a New York State College of Home Economics paralleling the other state colleges of the University. At once began the more distinct organization of six departments with definite courses of study recognized as within the curriculum of a college of home economics to be developed by means of resident teaching, research, and field teaching or extension. Each department is organized about a body of closely integrated subject matter dealing with some major problems of the individual home or the larger group home or institution. The departments are foods and nutrition; textiles and clothing; household art; family life; household man-

agement; institution management. The objective sought by the College is to provide both resident and field teaching, and research, which not only will make individual students and parents ready for more efficient home and family life, but also will prepare them for leadership in various fields of home economics education.

As an institution of New York State administered at Cornell University, the College asks itself what home economics

of its home will be returned to it over and over again in the increased efficiency of its citizens. A vital problem of the state is how well has the home prepared its members to stand the physical, mental, and social strain of the world into which it sends them and how well are its educational institutions measuring up to the fulfillment of its obligations.

HERE is ample evidence that homes need help in adjusting themselves to a modern world. Inadequacies of homes to meet their obligations are indicated by increasing numbers of delinquent children and by constantly greater demands on the public budget to meet the need for more hospitals, sanitaria, asylums, reformatories, and prisons to take care of the physically, mentally, or socially sick who have become economic burdens upon the state. The shortcomings of the family are always registered in the economic and social problem of the state.

The economic pressure which is not only centering in industrial life but in farm life, emphasizes the need of education to increase the buying power of the consumer's dollar and to stimulate the use of the state's products which are important to health and to the producer's prosperity. In addition the College of Home Economics at Cornell University recognizes its obligation to help the men and women of the state who are homemakers and who have undergone the labor and money shortage by showing ways of efficient housekeeping through labor, time and energy savers.

Important as it is to equalize taxes and improve the methods of distribution of



HOME ECONOMICS STAFF PICTURE

First Row: Blackmore, Robinson, Harris, Waring, Warner, Rose, Van Rensselaer, Monsch, Fowler, Lacey.
Second Row: Nye, Boys, Sanders, Fenton, Spohn, Brookins, Pfund, McIlroy, Callan, Simpson.
Third Row: Reeves, Kay, Leske, MacArthur, Crouch, Roman, Hubbell, Smith Masterman.
Fourth Row: Carney, Kimball, Brasie, Canon, Cushman, Butt.

farm products in the state, it is equally important to control the expenditure of the farm income in order to build up a physical reserve, maintain a social standard, and provide for the education of the farm family, for all of which the prosperity of the farm is needed.

Home Economics affords a vocational outlet for rural young people and by the same educational program prepares them for homemaking. A field which offers abundant opportunities for earning outside the home while at the same time it prepares women specifically for family life is that which relates to some phase of homemaking. Each department in the College of Home Economics functions to prepare women for some specific vocation in which they may earn a living. With the present demand upon existing

farm incomes to maintain the farm as a business, young people in farm families have had less remunerative labor in rural communities than is required for their maintenance. As a result they have found it necessary to seek employment in towns or cities. This growing situation has increased the importance of home economics institutions to care for labor problems within the family by means of better equipment, convenient floor plan, simple but satisfying service.

THE broadening field for home Economics education has severely taxed not only the laboratory and class rooms in the College of Home Economics, but it has emphasized the need for more personal service in teaching, extension,

and research. The demand for home-making education comes not alone from rural communities but from town and city homes in all of which exist problems calling for educational accomplishment. The education of the consumer whether in town or elsewhere is for larger justice to the producer who attempts to satisfy demand whether it be intelligent or otherwise.

Instruction in the College of Home Economics centers more and more around the family. The security of society depends upon the intelligent participation of each member of the family in situations affecting the family as a group. In its broader meanings the College of Home Economics embraces the interests of both men and women as contributors to the upbuilding of homes.

Adult Education in Home Economics

By Claribel Nye

THAT learning is a life process and not limited to childhood only is a generally accepted fact today. Such expressions as "You can not teach an old dog new tricks," "The golden age of learning is childhood," or "Get an education and then settle down" express the older philosophy that human beings change little during adult years. Such expressions today are recognized only as half truths—or less.

This century is characterized by a constantly increasing interest in adult learning; studies are being made of the capacity of adults of different ages to learn, what they may profitably learn, the organization of subject matter for use with adults who can not give the major part of the day to school life, and the setting up of machinery to enable them to make progress in the field in which they recognize a need or feel an interest.

Perhaps no pioneer experiment in adult education makes a more interesting reading than the beginning of extension service in home economics. The distribution of free bulletins on home economics subjects was the first step. In New York State by 1900 such bulletins were being published regularly by the State College of Agriculture and sent to any resident if the state who requested them.

This developed into a very simple correspondence course, discussion sheets which were included with each bulletin forming the basis for correspondence between the homemaker and the teacher at the College. Study groups were logically the next step and through the necessity to organize for food conservation during the war, county-wide organizations of home makers were formed in many counties with a trained home economics graduate

ate in charge in each county whose function was to teach and to arrange for the necessary machinery of organization to enable effective teaching to be done. These home makers' organizations known as home bureaus are still the important means for adult education in home economics.

Base the teaching upon the interests of students, teach a subject just before the individual needs to use it, begin where the individual is—these are familiar expressions in the philosophy of education today. It is difficult to find a situation in the field of teaching where the situation itself so forces the teacher to proceed upon this very modern philosophy of

education as it does in extension teaching in home economics. The teacher, called either a specialist or a home demonstration agent in extension terminology, has an audience only if the subject announced appeals to the homemaker as immediately useful. This means that the teacher must have found where the homemakers are in their knowledge, practices, and attitudes before selecting from the knowledge available in a particular field that which the homemakers will find useful at that time. If perchance the material taught does not satisfy, the teacher soon has no audience, no cooperators. It is perhaps because of this constant challenge to improve one's methods of teaching and the possibility—

**EXTENSION SERVICE IN HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEW YORK**



the inevitability rather—of being able to know whether the content meets needs, as well as the freedom from the restraint of school organization, that causes people to stay in the extension service in spite of travel, long hours and moderately low salaries.

THIS adult extension in New York State which is a part of the function of the College of Home Economics, in 1928 reached 985 communities in 38 counties and 3 cities. The number of homemakers who actually cooperated was 26,875, the largest number for any year except one in the past ten years.

The confidence of the people in the value of adult education in the field of home economics is indicated by the financial investment made by counties to enable any homemaker, whatever her income, to continue her education if she so desires. County appropriations for 1928 totalled \$176,559, and in addition state and federal funds to the amount of \$45,600 were allocated to these counties. The entire amount provided within the counties and the amount given directly to the counties from state and federal funds totalled \$249,974, a substantial increase over the preceding year.

The staff consists of 41 home demonstration agents, 7 assistant agents, 13 specialists, four persons who give their time wholly to administration, and one person in charge of publications and information service. Specialists are on a nine months basis, agents and administrators are on an eleven months basis, following the custom in resident teaching and administration in the University. Members of the staff have at least a bachelor's degree.

The teaching program falls into eight divisions: child guidance, clothing, family life, food preparation and preservation, home crafts, housing, household management, and nutrition. Short units or courses having specific objectives in terms of changed practices are called projects in home economics extension. Much of the subject matter used by the departments is so organized.

Obviously a teaching staff of 13 specialists and 41 county home demonstration agents, the latter giving only part time to teaching would have difficulty teaching 26,815 homemakers directly. Women resident in communities who have had training or who have a special interest in a particular field of subject matter cooperate with specialist and agent and act as

local leaders. In many instances they are encouraged to teach subject matter after receiving training on specific projects. Some use their homes as demonstration centers for improvements in the fields of housing or management and are able to spread the effectiveness of the teaching. The active participation of intelligent homemakers who have time to give, makes possible the extensive program in the state.

The extension service in New York State would be greatly handicapped were it not for its publications and information service. During 1928 this office answered 5,125 requests for bulletins and sent out 7,451 service leaflets. It furnished the regular press service to the daily papers an average of 24 articles a month and prepared for each county farm and home bureau news 7 articles monthly. Sixty-four different bulletins or miscellaneous printing items passed through this office.

Professional opportunities in the field of extension are excellent. The demand for home demonstration agents always is greater than the supply. Marriage, desire to do graduate work, attractive commercial positions, competition between counties for agents already in the service, and extension positions in other states account for the (*Continued on page 250*).

Educate a Woman and You Educate a Family

By Jean Frederick

TRAGIC as it may seem, it is becoming fashionable for women not to prefer, or think of marriage in place of a career; indeed the fashion has so gained popularity that out of 1700 girls questioned in a woman's college, only six per cent admitted that marriage was to be their career! This deplorable figure is at odds, strangely enough, with the records in city offices and the number of wedding gowns sold each June; yet it signifies this, that women no longer look to marriage as the natural completion of their lives, or at least will not admit doing so. The other 94 per cent maintained that they would be artists, actresses, writers, business women, buyers—anything but a wife and mother. The question is whether in view of the proved fact that decidedly more than half of the ambitious 94 per cent do eventually marry, after or during their careers, they should prepare for their "job" by taking some elementary courses in home economics.

It seems very obvious that they should, and one of the chief reasons is a financial and economic one. For if a woman is to handle her own income, and if she must manage and deal wisely with her husband's also, as she probably will, she must know something more of finance than a woman's sense of bargaining has

taught her. Even though in college she may have been held to an allowance—and a fairly strict one—there was always her family to whom she could turn for an extra check if there was an emergency, or a board bill inconveniently due. But one's young husband has not yet amassed a bank balance, as father has. There is only as much money as there is, and the two ends must meet. Is it not necessary then, if there is to be any other than a hand to mouth existence, that the wife know enough about food, clothing and equipment to buy the most nutritious, the most practical and the most reliable for the very least? And this she can learn by taking some very practical courses in home economics, such as foods and nutrition, clothing and household management.

NEARLY every girl says, "Well, I will not marry until he is earning enough to save me from scrubbing floors and chasing all over town to find three Campbell soups for a quarter. I'll wait, and so will he." Let us presume that her father is about fifty, and that for about the last ten or fifteen years he has been earning enough to give his family the environment to which his daughter is now accustomed; let us presume also that he had waited until he was earning the present amount before he married her

mother: his daughter would now be but of high school age, her father and mother past the peak of their energy and strength, and the whole generation some ten years behind the present one in wisdom and vitality. Perhaps the confident assertion of "I'll wait and so will he," is only a theoretical assertion, and, if confronted with the right circumstances and individual, the girl would change her mind. While if she does not she retards the progress and vitality of the race, and if she does she will, as she sees it, retard her work and strength, it is possible by adequate knowledge and training, as we will show later, to marry young and give her prime both to her career and her children. And since she so often does change her mind, and is more than right in doing so, the problem again presents itself of learning to manoeuvre her young husband's scanty income. Why should an educated college woman risk her happiness because of *ignorance*—ignorance of the only too practical and ever present task of managing money?

EVEN husbands must be fed—and fed well. Though the days have passed when girls sent cakes and boxes of fudge to their beaux to assure the men that they had more than charm, yet the principle remains the same—the way to a man's

heart and health is through his stomach. There can be no more tragic picture than that of a young and presumably intelligent girl furnishing forth the festive tables with poor, badly cooked and un-nourishing food. She might be saved this mortification if, for even one brief term, she had studied nutrition and food preparation. True, there is a general patter of modern culinary wisdom to be found in advertisements and neighborly chats—about vegetables being cooked in little water, and fresh fruit included on every day's menu; but how many women know what is the true significance of the different vitamins A, B, C, D, and E, when to eat proteins and in what amount, or have a better reason for serving raisins than that some clever advertiser says she must have her iron today?

Baby feeding least of all can be left to makeshift knowledge. Here it is essential when you give a child milk, baked potato or poached egg to be able to say, "Now I am building bone, now fat, and now muscle." So much depends on a family's health—again happiness, work and doctor bills—that it is not a thing for an inexperienced woman to manage through hearsay, intuition or ingenious advertisements.

When one considers that from the present body of college women will come the next and newer generation, whose character is not yet, like ours, set, fixed, and condemned, and that it is up to these women to educate and develop this new portion of the race, then it seems imperative that each one know as thoroughly exactly what she is to do with her children, and do the best. A course in child psychology or child training will give her a good idea, though it can only be a general one, what methods are best to use during the child's earliest and most impressionable five years, and what type

of formal training, if any, she wishes to give it later. Today there are so many conflicting educational systems to choose from, so many modern, progressive schools with advanced methods that unless a mother knows by actual study of the question, something of their principles and plans she may have reason later to regret a too blind faith in a professional educator's tactics. The children who are to have the heritage of our modern life ought also to have the heritage of our modern knowledge and improved educational psychology.

SO FAR we have taken it for granted that more than the six per cent of the girls questioned in the research mentioned above will actually marry, as precedent proves they will; but we have not mentioned those women who will not marry, or who, if they do, will always consider their career and their work a greater profession than wifehood and motherhood. But even these women, whom the world needs because they may be truly gifted, should never so far forsake their position as a woman that they cannot make the most barren room a home and the barest pantry a good meal. And certainly it is not alone to maintain her position as a woman but as a woman with a career that the college girl should learn the briefest, most thorough and most scientific ways of doing small household tasks. A course in household management, a knowledge of time and labor-saving devices will leave her far freer than if she did not know the quickest way to dust up her bachelor apartment. And then, with this scientific knowledge of housecleaning and food preparation she may even marry, and still keep a career. Many American housewives have set for their daily time limit two hours of work. This leaves more

than an eight-hour day to give to her career, and her husband; but she may gain this time only if she has received a formal and adequate training on how to do it.

THUS if by means of the most simple and elementary home economics courses a college woman can save her family from financial disagreement, malnutrition, and faulty education, and a woman with personal ambition may find time for a home, a career and a husband, surely they should not seem to her a great waste of time, but rather a great blessing. And there is always this to remember, that a mother who has knowledge of the most recent and the most scientific methods of housework, food preparation and nutrition, who is capable of managing deftly an all too small family income, and of putting into practice excellent educational methods and psychology, will pass her wealth of knowledge onto her children and will accustom them in their impressionable years to the best her generation had to offer.

Truly is it said, "Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family." It is very much woman's duty so to equip her children with the best thought of today that they will go on from this point to make the very best thought for tomorrow. And in this method of progress by education, the science of living right, eating right and maintaining the maximum of home happiness is equally as important as knowing the latest theory of atomic structure or the newest law of gravitation. Therefore, that every woman in the University should take some elementary home economics courses means more than her own and her husband's happiness, it means the happiness, health and progress of our whole race.

Bringing up Your Children

By Marie Fowler

THE Nursery School of the College of Home Economics, with Professor Marie Fowler in charge, is a comparatively new but important department of the College. The March issue of the *Child Health Bulletin* surveys the work of the school well: "It is now in its fourth year here, and is the scene of the coordinated efforts of the department of foods and nutrition and of textiles and clothing in home economics and the departments of psychology, rural education, and sociology in the College of Agriculture.

Enrollment in the nursery school is based upon the willingness and ability of the parents to participate with the nursery school staff in the guidance of the

children. Before a child is accepted for enrollment an initial conference is held by the psychologist with the parents. From the record of this conference the significant facts of the child's behavior are recognized, which record serves both staff and parents in planning guidance procedures and measuring improvement in the child from time to time. Daily conference between parent and some member of the nursery school staff promotes the maximum cooperation between home and school guidance of the child.

More detailed study of the principles of child guidance is available both to parents and to students. For a selected group of undergraduates courses are

planned to provide professional training for teaching child guidance classes in high schools, to supplement nutrition work with children, or to train for work with children in private homes and institutions.

The Nursery School is a homely place—homely as the English use the word. It is situated in The Circle, near the domecon campus. In the spring, summer and fall out on the lawn the children are provided with sand piles, climbing facilities, ladders, swings, tall pine trees to play beneath or to climb, garden space for flowers and vegetables, and pet pens for chickens, rabbits and guinea pigs. Wide screened porches provide play space when the weather conditions will not permit play

on the lawn. These porches also house the transportation toys such as sleds and wagons, tricycles and kiddy-kars, which may be guided down an incline over the porch steps for journeys over the cement walks. At nap-time—one to two o'clock in the afternoon—sixteen little beds are placed on the porch, partitioned from one another by folding screens.

Each parent arrives daily at a scheduled time with his child. This procedure provides an opportunity for informal early morning conferences between parents and staff members. Morning inspection includes examination of the hair, skin, nose, eyes, ears, and throat. In case a child is not in first class condition he is taken home by the parent without delay or exposure of other children. Frequently during the school year each child has a thorough physical examination by the pediatrician, including blood tests and X-rays.

AFTER leaving the doctor's office in the morning, the children go downstairs to the first floor. This entire lower floor is given over to the use of the children. The low cupboards for the children's play materials, their tables and chairs, their doll furniture and toys are gay with color, and are washable, of course. One room seems to be used mostly by the children for doll play—it has beds and cradles, carriages, cupboards of dishes and various families of dolls. Another room has an alcove which lends itself beautifully to play with large, hollow blocks that build up quickly into the type

The Cornell Countryman

of architecture a two-year-old most enjoys. In this same room is the "duck pond" which at times is filled with water for the sailing of jolly little boats. At other times it is filled with sand. In another corner is the library table covered with inviting picture and story books. Pictures that children enjoy are mounted on board and varnished and framed without glass. They are hung low and are so light in weight that the children can lift

kitchen and pantries. Especially is this true when the cook is a jolly, competent person, who understands little folk and appreciates their desire and ability to ask reasonable questions, to help make sandwiches, and set the tables. The cook is surpassed in popularity only by the colored janitor, who can saw boards just the right length to suit young carpenters, or knows just where the oil can is for taking the squeak out of tricycles.



IN THE YARD OF THE NURSERY SCHOOL
Here the Children Enjoy What Sunshine the Ithaca Weather Gives Them.

them and use them in the same way they do their picture books.

The dining room contains four low tables, each seating four children and one adult. Near the fireplace are hung the chimes which are rung by a child when dinner is ready. Here, too, is the stretch of blackboard where the joy in making marks may be fully expressed. The sunny bay window with its low seat—home of the canary and the goldfish—is a favorite play place of the children.

Perhaps no room in the house is more interesting to two-year-olds than the

prepare for dinner. A brief rest period follows from which they are free to go to picture books, crayons or other quiet activity until dinner is ready. Preparation for bed comes immediately after dinner. They remove their shoes and don a "sleeping suit"—a loose woolen coverall garment with a hood.

Shortly after two o'clock the early sleepers waken and the hour from two to three is occupied with dressing, and preparation for going home. Before wraps are donned each child has a cup of milk, after which he is at liberty to play out of doors until his parents call for him.

AFTER arrival downstairs in the morning each one of the sixteen children, ranging in age from two to six years, goes to hang his wraps in his own respective locker. From there they go to the dining room to drink their orange juice, after which they are at liberty to choose their own activities either indoors or out until time to get ready for dinner. Staff members are constantly supervising the groups.

About eleven-thirty the children

books were exhibited in the alcoves. Throughout the day guides were available to take the visitors to any of the many lectures and to the accounting, cooking, slaughtering, meat-cutting, and engineering laboratories.

The program itself began with a faculty-student luncheon, Friday noon in honor of the out-of-town guests. In the afternoon a tea and reception was held for the ladies and golf on the Country Club course which is adjacent to the campus was available to the men. At night a formal six-course dinner was served in

The Hotel Ezra Cornell

By Erma R. Lewis

HOTELDOM'S unique institution, The Ezra Cornell, celebrated its fourth annual opening this year on Friday, May 3rd, at Cornell University. The Ezra Cornell has the distinction of being the only hostelry which is operated for one day each year and the only one for which the students make the plans, float the stock issue, and develop the clientele.

The social center on the Cornell campus, Willard Straight Hall, was transformed into a modern, complete hotel and was

operated by the students alone in a truly metropolitan fashion. The program of the opening offered an unequalled opportunity to gain definite information concerning the course in hotel administration here. The men's lounge or the library of the Ezra Cornell was used for the display of the courses. Wall charts were used to show diagrammatically the entire curriculum of the hotel course, the course by subjects and the geographical distribution of the alumni and students. Text-books, mimeographed material, laboratory reports and typical student note-

accordance with the best hotel practice. Harold Van Orman, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, was the principal speaker at the banquet. A distinctive feature of the "opening's" evening program was the production of three original one-act plays in the private theatre which is a part of the building of the Hotel Ezra Cornell. The plays were given by the Cornell Dramatic Club and the entire house was reserved for the guests of the hotel. Immediately following the theatre party a dance was held in Memorial Hall. Ed Ballantine's ten-piece orchestra from Syracuse furnished the music.

Although the hotel was officially closed at three a. m. Saturday morning, festivities continued until Saturday afternoon. A breakfast and business meeting of the alumni association, the Cornell Society of Hotel Men, was held Saturday morning. The meeting was open to all visiting hotel men and seniors. Trips to Enfield State Park and Taughannock Falls followed. The concluding events of the program were the University track meet with Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a baseball game with Dartmouth.

The openings have won the commendation of many of the leaders of the industry, among them being L. M. Bloomer, General Kincaid, Augustus Nulle, and the late E. M. Statler. Many sections of the United States were represented by the guests who came to see the famous hotel course and to see the students on the job actually doing all the work of operating a hotel. Among those present were a number of men prominent in the hotel and allied fields, such as:—Thomas P.

Jones, manager of the Boston City Club; President Edward T. Lawless, managing director of the Ambassador, Atlantic City; and Secretary Victor Jacoby of the Riviera, at Newark, New Jersey.

New York City sent a large delegation, among whom were, General J. Leslie Kincaid, President of the American Hotels Corporation and members of his staff; August Nulle, managing director of the Waldorf-Astoria; Ernest E. Kill, manager of the new Governor Clinton; Allan Hurst, past President of the Greeters; Mark Cadwell, secretary of the New York State Hotel Association; Frank A. K. Boland, counsel for the American Hotel Association. The representatives from up-state were:—Elmore C. Green, President of the New York State Hotel Association; Edwin M. Tierney, President of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, Roy P. Brainard, managing director of the Hotel Syracuse; Glenn R. Morton, of the Seneca at Geneva; Charles Wickes of The Rochester, Rochester; and R. J. Kief of the Buffalo Statler. From the middle west came Eugene C. Eppley, John Horgan of Cincinnati, Walter Gregory of the Palmer House, Chicago; and Malcolm Woolley of the World.

EVERY member of the Course worked in The Ezra Cornell, the under-classmen constituting the great bulk of employees, while the upper-classmen were the executive and department heads. The executive staff members, their home towns, and some of the hotels in which they have worked are as follows:

Managing Director: Arthur C. Hunt, '29, Branchport, New York; Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

Assistant Manager (front-of-the-house): Harry A. Smith, '30, Lakewood, Ohio; Lake Placid Club.

Assistant Manager (personnel): Kenneth W. Baker, '29, Chautauqua, New York. Hotel Atheneum, Chautauqua, New York.

Steward: Donald F. Savery, '29, Chicago; Medinah Country Club, Chicago.

Chef: Steven W. Allio, '29, New York City; Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York.

Maitre d'hotel: Charles Krieger, '29, Salamanca, New York; Hotel Staler, Buffalo, New York.

Head Waiter: Frederick Groeneveld, '29, Pretoria, South Africa; Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, New York.

Entertainment Director: Frank Copp, '29, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Roosevelt Hotel, New York City.

Superintendent of Service: Frank Case, '29, Saratoga Springs, New York; The Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

Engineer: Clement Rynalski, '29, Fredonia, New York; The White Inn, Fredonia.

Housekeeper: Miss Leopoldine Hizsnay, '31, Buffalo, New York; Hotel Statler, Buffalo.

House Officer: Lawrence Levy, '30, St. Louis, Missouri; The Claridge, St. Louis.

Controller: Edgar Whiting, '29, Ithaca, New York; Touraine, Buffalo, New York.

Publicity Director: Bob Rose, '30, Martinsville, Indiana; The Severin Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Domecon Dolls

By Kate C. Seager

THE unique collection of historic dolls in the Household Arts department of the College of Home Economics represents much research and actual work by the students taking courses in household arts under the direction of Mrs. Erway. It is the only collection of its kind.

In dressing these dolls, there has been an aim not only to give a visual resumé of the history of costume by periods, starting with the time of the Egyptian, but also to represent the costume of those countries which most influenced the marked and minor details of dress. In order to accomplish this in the most effective way a thorough study of history and an extended research of many texts and books has been necessary. In many cases the costumes are an exact replica of gowns that actually were worn. Into many of the dresses have been put bits of material, years old, possessing a history all of their own. The collection is slowly

being added to and can be considered a treasure, which if lost, would almost be impossible to replace. The dolls range in height from sixteen to twenty-two inches.

The Egyptian doll represents an Egyptian woman of rank. It was inspired and reproduced from a model at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The costume is of natural colored linen to bring out the effect of the kind of linen that was used so much. Their use of gold and semi-precious stones on garments has been reproduced by employing gold colored sealing wax in a criss-cross fashion to make diamond-shaped figures. The sandals are of paper raffia simulating the wide use of papyrus. About her neck and arms are gold beads, resembling the jewelry then much in vogue. She seems to be applying some form of lipstick to her lips. The Egyptian woman, just as the woman of today, was vain, and we find cosmetics being used very freely. Their

eyelashes and eyebrows were painted with a mixture called "stibium" to make them appear longer. The early Egyptian figure was sturdy and strong. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the Egyptian costume marked by simplicity, directness of line and the use of geometric lines.

The Grecian doll is a representation of a Grecian woman wearing the Ionic chiton from the Homeric period of Grecian history. The lines of Grecian costume were primarily simple, yet very graceful. The garment called the chiton consisted of but one large piece of soft material. The material was twice the span of the arms in width. The length, from the shoulders to the feet, was always greater than the wearer was tall. The front and back edges were caught over the shoulders and arms by means of clasps and brooches. Linen was the most popular material used for these garments. Grecian women wore their hair very simply, usually con-

May, 1929

The Cornell Countryman

243

fining it in a knot at the back of the head. Shoes or half-boots were worn by the women. They were laced in front and lined with cat fur. Embroidery often decorated the front part of the shoes. The shoes of this Grecian doll are of white kid lavishly embroidered with red silk braid. The whole costume is not elaborate but very beautiful in its simplicity.

THE 11th Century doll represents a Frankish woman, probably of the royalty. This doll is particularly interesting not only because of its place in the history of costume, but also because of the materials used in reproducing it. The materials of this century were woolens, velvets and the like. It was a time of lavish jewelry and embroidery. This

Frankish doll has a fitted bodice of apricot silk with long flowing sleeves of pale yellow chiffon. Around the neck is fitted a brilliant piece of beaded material, the background of which is about twenty years old. The girdle comes somewhat below the natural waistline and is fashioned of the same beaded material. The full skirt is of royal blue chiffon. The yellow brocade used for the underskirt is about thirty years old and came from Europe. About her shoulders is a robe of blue velvet. The edge of it is embroidered in dull yellow, purple and blue green, giving a brilliant but not bizarre effect. Her hair is plaited in two long braids tied at the ends with colored ribbon. The wig is made of real hair and was donated by one of the members of the class. The whole costume expresses richness and luxury not only in texture but in the choice of materials and their manipulation. It is most characteristic of that century which was an "age of adventure and romance—of noble ladies and knights in armor."

The 12th Century doll typified a Norman lady. She wears a long, flowing blue velvet gown. Around her head and chin there is draped a white piece of linen much in the fashion of Nuns today. Over this and extending to the floor is a veil of dark blue georgette.

The 14th Century doll is luxuriously dressed. The bright coloring of the Gothic period was seen alike in cathedral and in milady's emblazoned gowns. Luxury knew no bounds at that period.

The 15th Century doll is dressed like an English lady (*Continued on page 251*)

New York's 4-H Girls

By Jean Warren

NEW YORK 4-H Club members will be represented at the third national 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., in June by four club members. The winners of this trip are Virginia Phillips, East Bloomfield, Ontario County; Maude Hilliard, Rochester, Monroe County; Francis Oley, Manlius, Onondaga County; and Ralph Johnson, Caledonia, Livingston County. The alternates which were selected are: George Allen, Springfield Center, Otsego County; and Mildred Almstedt, Holmesville, Chenango County.

These delegates were chosen to represent New York State at the national camp from a list of candidates submitted by the county club agents. Each county had the privilege of submitting the names of one boy and one girl. Each candidate is required to be between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and to have successfully completed at least 3 years of club work.

This national 4-H Club Camp is held on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture and is purposely planned to bring prominent representatives of 4-H Club work in each state in the union together to promote national unity, to help work out national plans and policies, and to emphasize efficient club organization, leadership and citizenship. Delegates to the camp have the opportunity of hearing United States Department of Agriculture officials and are also given the opportunity to visit places of national fame and prominence in Washington and vicinity.

Maude Hilliard took elementary and advanced foods for her projects for two years. The third year she took home-making because she acted as assistant leader for a first year class of girls. The

next year she was leader of a first year class in homemaking. Until she began leading a group she was president of her club. The club's name was "Lucky Eight."

Maude attended Junior Field Days at Cornell for the last three years. She had been a member of the State Fair 4-H Club Camp and Camp Vail, which is the 4-H camp conducted in connection with the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1927 she represented New York State at Springfield. Here she was the only New York girl to enter a judging contest and won third prize in bread judging.

She is also a good cook and has won prizes in bread making. She has participated in many demonstrations of bread-making. Maude is quite enthusiastic about the opportunities for boys and girls in 4-H work.

Virginia Phillip has been in 4-H work for six years. She says, "The first project in which I enrolled was gardening. The garden was very successful, my potatoes being even better than my father's. However, in poultry, the next thing I tried, I was not quite so fortunate, so I turned to homemaking projects, joining an organized club." For two years she worked on clothing projects and then for one year on room arrangements. Last year she did a special project of craft work under the supervision of Mrs. Roman of Cornell. She has been president and vice-president of her local club.

Virginia came to Junior Field Days in 1926. She has been to her county and the State Fair 4-H Club Camps, and also went to Camp Vail and Springfield. She has been a local leader of a 4-H Club in elementary foods and participated in numerous demonstrations.

SIX boys and six girls have been chosen to represent New York State at Camp Vail September 15-21, 1929.

Club work from 15 northeastern states is here represented. No two delegates are from the same town. Two delegates each have been chosen from Schuyler, Jefferson, and Orange counties and one each from Otsego, Monroe, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Genesee, and Chenango.

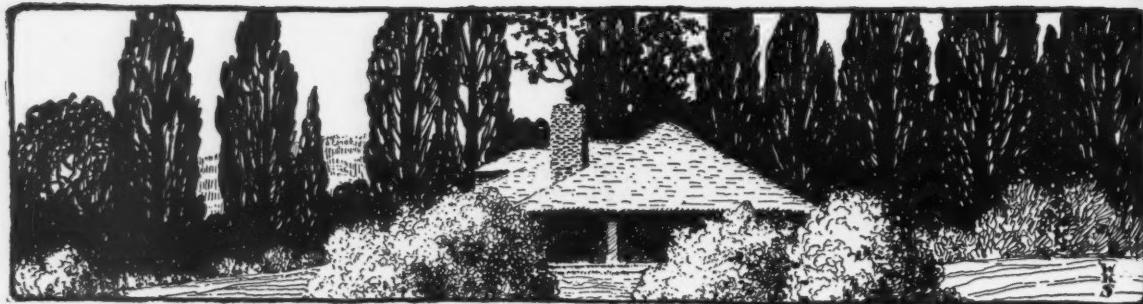
Selection of the delegates is based on outstanding achievements in 4-H Club work and their ability as leaders.

The delegates from New York State are: Lorraine McLaury, Milford; Ruth Knowles, Watkins Glen; Bernice Benham, Coldwater; Esther Kendall, Mannsville; Catherine O'Brien, New Hampton; Marion M. Munson, Holcomb; Robert Bale, Odessa; Reginald Drake, Potsdam; Harold George, Redwood; William Brew, Bergen; Isadore Damarest, Wisner; Fred Hinman, Guilford.

The alternates who were selected at the same time are: Lydia Verrill, Merrick; Elizabeth Walter, Baldwinsville; Hughes Evans, Silver Springs; Frank Pearsall, Maryland; James Harkness, South Kortright.

Recently Albany County had a 4-H exhibit sponsored by the City Club of Albany as a part of the program of its annual meeting. The club provided a room for the exhibit and gave three silver cups, five other prizes, and several ribbons. The members of the staff of the home economics department of the State College for Teachers were judges. Ten clubs in the county sent in exhibits of foods, clothing, household textiles, charts, and simple crafts.

This idea of having some active group in town sponsor 4-H work and give suitable prizes for good work is favored by the 4-H leaders.



Through Our Wide Windows

Domecon—A Science

HOME Economics, as any other subject which may be classed as a profession, may be divided into three distinct parts, research, teaching, and extension. These fields may vary in importance in different professions but in home economics, as in agriculture, each has a distinct part to play in the development of the science, as well as the practical use to which it may be put.

The College of Home Economics, in these various fields, has definite aims and purposes in furthering home economics within the State. Research for increasing the knowledge of the mental, moral, and physical health of our citizens is rapidly becoming important, though almost equally important is the knowledge of standards of livings and the means of bettering these standards that have come from such research.

Teaching of home economics has already become established in New York State. There are now over four hundred students registered in regular four year courses in the College of Home Economics, some of whom are specializing in institutional management. The majority of these students will undoubtedly use their training either in the home or vocationally and all of them receive the benefits of the research done at Cornell.

State extension activities are no less important. The membership of the State Home Bureaus is almost twenty-seven thousand meaning that twenty-seven thousand women feel that scientific home economics is of value to them when put to practical use. The value of such work is inestimable and its results are noticeable almost anywhere. In the future it will play an even more important role than it now does.

As long as home conditions play such an important part in the health and life of our citizens, home economics will be an important factor in our national life. The State Legislature realizes this, the far-thinking citizens realize it, and the increased enrollment in the College for the past few years proves that the younger folks realize its importance. Can anyone then afford to lose sight of the importance of home economics to our present day scientific civilization?

A Habit of Winning

THE consistent records turned in by our college athletes in the inter-college meets are a matter of pride to every ag student. Yet it is doubtful if very many of us realize just what sort of a mark they have been establishing through the years since the establishment of the present system of intercollege competitions. Competitions in soccer, cross-country, baseball, crew, track, basketball, wrestling, and tennis have been carried on under this system. Wrestling and tennis are comparatively new sports for inter-college meets.

The formal establishment of this system was in the season of '08-'09. During the nineteen years that have followed the ag men have been the all-around-champions for twelve of the years. M. E. teams held the championship for two years, the only other team to be champions for more than one year. A glance at the records show our teams most successful in cross-country and crew. Thirteen years we won the cross-country championship, and nine times our husky oarsmen came out victors.

Vacation Experience

NO MAN'S education is completed in the classroom, and one's vacations are often as important as either the gems of knowledge gotten from professors or the much talked of and valuable extra-curricular activities. Many of the things we learn during our vacations have a direct relation to our studies here because these things often influence our choice as to the course we wish to take and perhaps as to the vocation we choose.

The College needs twenty or thirty men this year to operate spray rings in various parts of the State. These so called rings are groups of farmers who have combined to buy potato spraying equipment. The operators run this equipment for the group of farmers from the first of July until early in September. The operators go from one farm to another in turn with the spray equipment, spray his potatoes and move on to the next stop. The pay is seventy-five dollars a month and board and room.

This is a chance for many students who are interested in farming to become acquainted with several successful farms, for most of the farmers who belong to such rings are of the progressive type from whom much can be learned. It is an opportunity for those who are considering buying a farm to select a region, and go there to get the information he wants about the desirability of individual enterprises. Lastly, it is a chance for those who have farm practice requirements to complete to make fairly good money, get practical experience and complete the requirements at the same time. Any one who is interested may get more complete information about the work by seeing Professor Barrus in Bailey Hall.

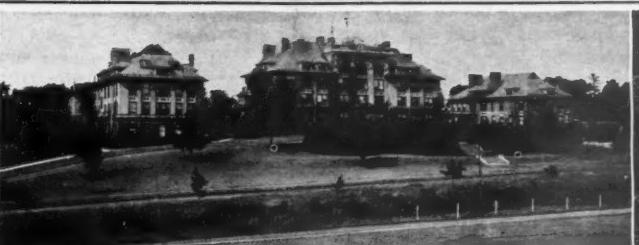
The New Staff

Stanford C. Bates has been selected by the board of directors of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN to head the staff, as Editor-in-Chief, to publish Volume XXVII for the academic year 1929-1930. The board of directors at the same time elected Raymond F. Mapes '30 as business manager, Alfred Van Wagenen '30, as managing editor, Douglas M. Roy '30 as circulation manager, Erma R. Lewis '30 as senior associate editor, and Helen Griffis '30 as Domecon Doings editor. The Campus Countryman editor will be selected from the sophomore board after the results of a short competition are known.

We wish to congratulate these persons at this time and we trust that Volume XXVII will be the best and biggest that THE COUNTRYMAN has yet seen.

Election Reflections

APRIL 30 heralded the foundation of the new Ag-Home Ec Association, with the election of the officers for the class of '30 the real beginnings of a worthwhile organization have been executed. We congratulate the new officers, not only on their election, but on their opportunities for the establishment of an organization which may be permanently the greatest single organization on the campus. It is through the efforts of these officers that such an organization is possible but only so in that every student on the upper campus recognizes this fact and gives the Association his or her undivided support.



Former Student Notes

EVERY once in a while a meeting or conference is held here on the hill to which county agents come. It has often been a source of wonder to us how so many of these people happen to be Cornellians. During the last week in March a conference and school for those in the extension field was held here on the hill. The presence of so many familiar faces led us to investigate and find out just how many Cornellians were in this field. The list is so long that it would require a great deal more space than this department is allotted, so, in order to give a small idea of the people in the extension work we present here a list of Cornellians who are acting as county agents and where their field of activity is.

C. N. Abbey '24, Salamanca, Cattaraugus County.

C. M. Austin '13, Fonda, Montgomery County.

H. P. Beals '19, Cooperstown, Oswego County.

A. R. Blanchard '26, Owego, Tioga County.

L. O. Bond '21, Watkins, Schuyler County.

C. I. Bowman '27, Batavia, Genesee County.

C. G. Bradt '22, Walton, Delaware County.

E. G. Brougham '14, Catskill, Greene County.

G. W. Bush '05, Court House, Utica, Oneida County.

H. H. Campbell '26, Mineola, Nassau County.

D. M. Dalyrymple '27, Romulus, Seneca County.

C. C. Davis '22, Middletown, Orange County.

H. B. Davis '24, Court House, Albany, Albany County.

E. S. Foster '25, Riverhead, Suffolk County.

R. F. Fricke '17, 70 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, Erie County.

R. H. Hewitt '13, 240 Lake Street, Elmira, Chemung County.

H. L. Hoyt '27, Gloversville, Fulton County.

Clarence Johnson '20, Schenectady, Schenectady County.

J. D. King '12, Court House, Troy, Rensselaer County.

Albert Kurdt '26, Kingston, Ulster County.

E. C. Masten '28, Watertown, Jefferson County.

E. D. Merrill '21, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, Monroe County.

R. B. Mihalko '21, Spring Valley, Rockland County.

H. C. Morse '15, 116 North Aurora Street, Ithaca, Tompkins County.

L. A. Muckle '16, Lockport, Niagara County.

T. C. Murray '12, Binghamton, Broome County.

K. E. Paine '23, Jamestown, Chautauqua County.

R. G. Palmer '20, Albion, Orleans County.

R. W. Pease '20, Canandaigua, Ontario County.

R. F. Pollard '15, Cobleskill, Schoharie County.

C. B. Raymond '13, Penn Yan, Yates County.

A. L. Shepherd '08, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.

C. M. Slack '16, Fort Edward, Washington County.

F. R. Smith '27, Westport, Franklin County.

William Stempfle '20, Bath, Steuben County.

M. E. Thompson '26, Belmont, Allegany County.

H. L. Vaughn '16, Cortland, Cortland County.

D. D. Ward '12, Syracuse, Onondaga County.

J. S. White '23, Herkimer, Herkimer County.

L. H. Woodward '16, Warsaw, Wyoming County.

WHAT VEG GARDENERS DO

Edmund R. Bower '23 has taken up work with the Forrest Seed Company in Cortland, New York. He was formerly with the Peter Henderson Company.

T. M. Currence, who formerly had J. C. Miller's position in the Oklahoma College a year ago, is now an assistant professor in vegetable gardening in the University of Minnesota.

J. F. Ellison '28 is with the Joseph Harris Seed Company of Coldwater, New York. F. C. Wilbur '20 and Miss Carol Grimminger '24 are also with this same firm.

W. J. Garypie '25 is working for Stumpf and Walter of New York City.

Mrs. E. E. Reith Knowlton '24 is assisting in the preparation of the vegetables of New York at the Geneva Experiment Station. Frank, '19, her husband, is farming at Springville, New York.

J. C. Miller '28 received his Ph.D. here in September and is now professor of vegetable gardening at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

'11

E. W. Benjamin is general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers. He had an article on "Making the Market Quotation" in a recent issue of the *Nulaid News*. He writes, "A better standardization of the method of making quotations in the various markets of the country is needed."

T. E. Elder writes, "I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the splendid quality of your periodical. It is always refreshing to read a well written magazine from one's own college. Long live the *Countryman!*" Thank you very much, we appreciate that sort of comment. The man who said that is dean of the Mount Hermon School at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts.

Frank S. Hahnel has a farm near Romulus, New York.

'12

A son, Peter Eric, was born on March 15 to Mr. and Mrs. John R. VanKleek. Their address is 211 Taylor Arcade, Saint Petersburg, Florida.

'13

Ralph H. Denman is with the New York Power and Light Corporation. He is an agricultural engineer, promoting the ex-

tension of electric lines in the rural sections of the Albany district, which includes most of Albany and Rensselaer Counties, New York. His address is 4 Adams Place, Delmar, New York.

Alfred Carl Hottes is now Associate Editor of *Better Homes and Gardens*. He began in January. His address is 5617 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

'14

Lewis B. Hendershot, formerly educational director of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, has joined the staff of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

'15

Christine Burkhalder, now Mrs. Clair Sweetland, has a position in the bank in South Dayton, New York.

'16

J. Louis Neff and Miss Marion Hanson were married at Brookfield, Massachusetts, on March 2, 1929. "Lou" writes that he has recently opened offices directly opposite the Court House in Mineola. Although near the Court House and a friend of the district attorney, he says it's getting a little more difficult to get away with murder in Nassau County, and he cannot guarantee to be of any official assistance. Incidentally, "Lou's" address is 457 Franklin Avenue, Mineola, New York.

'17

A daughter, Lucy Carolyn, was born on February 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sparks. They live at 2724 Grand Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

'18

E. B. Botsford '18 and Frederick E. Kast '20 are both working with the food products inspection on fruits and vegetables with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Their office address is 53 Park Place, New York City, care U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are both married.

Alice Boynton, now Mrs. Archie O. Vaughn, has a government position as chemist of foods in New York City. She spent the summer at Cornell working on her degree examinations. Her address is Food, Drug Laboratory, 641 Washington Street, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New York City.

Girard Hammond has been appointed general sales manager of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company. To assume this new position he leaves the advertising organization of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Incorporated, New York, where he has been an executive and one of the owners. Hammond was at one time sales manager of the Dairymen's League in New York.

S. Pomerau is married and is living at 5804 Tyndall Avenue, Bronx, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pomerau now have a little daughter, Martha Davida.

Sidney S. Warner '18 was married on February 2 in Boston, to Miss Kate Hyde Bond, daughter of Mrs. Louis Whitford Bond.

'19

J. F. "Johnny" Lane, with Mrs. Lane, wishes to announce the arrival of a baby boy, John Frederick Lane, Jr., on February 16, 1929.

'20

Bryan M. Eagle, for the past five years in charge of the investment department of the American Southern Trust Company, in Little Rock, Arkansas, has been elected vice-president of the company.

'21

The engagement has been announced of Virginia C. Allen '21 and Charles K. Sibley '20.

M. A. McMaster has accepted the position of instructor in the department of Floriculture, which was directed by R. B. Farnham '23 and L. E. Longley, who both left the department to accept new positions. The courses, the growing of florists' crops and the marketing of these crops were formerly given by A. H. Nehrling. Mr. McMaster taught floricultural subjects for one year at the University of Missouri, and two years at the University of Maryland. For the last three years he has been a member of the sales force of McHutchison and Company, dealers and importers of bulbs and plants.

'22

Helen D. Dates is a chemist and bacteriologist with the Newark Milk Company in Groton, New York.

'23

R. B. Farnham, instructor in the department of floriculture, resigned from the department March 15, to take up a position with the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, as travelling representative. He will make his headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

Adriance S. Foster has returned from two years' study at the University of Leeds and is now assistant professor of botany at the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Byron Hussey of Cliftondale, Massachusetts, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Hussey, to William Irby, 3d.

For some time Mrs. William J. Keown taught in high schools in New York and Pennsylvania. She has now turned housewife and is aiding her husband in establishing creameries and condenseries.

A daughter, Sandra Pearl, was born on February 11 to Henry E. Luhrs '23 and Mrs. Luhrs (Pearl H. Beistle '26). They live at 32 Stewart Place, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Among the former students who are now around the hill are Carolyn Slater Coffin, Mrs. John Bentley (Maria Sequire) and Marion Fish. Carolyn says she is a "housewife in nearly every sense of the

word". Since graduation she has been doing personnel work in a Los Angeles retail shop and then worked for the Cornellian Council on the Alumni Fund for women subscribers. She is married to Foster M. Coffin '12 and they have four youngsters; Priscilla Miles, Jean Barrett, John Laster and Richard Slater. Their home is at 524 Wycoff Road, Ithaca. Maria has been traveling and running a gift shop. She, too, is married and living at 330 The Parkway, Ithaca. Marion Fish is at present a research assistant in the college of Home Economics and is taking grad work on the side. Teaching homemaking and domestic science in Rochester and then summer traveling in Europe have occupied her time since graduation. While in Rochester she was president of the Cornell Women's Club of Rochester for two years after having been secretary of the same organization for the preceding two years. She also has taught a class of ministers and theological students as well as some evening school work. Her present residence is at 150 Triphammer Road, Ithaca.

Margaret W. Younglove is now Mrs. Arthur C. Merrill. Her husband is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and they have one child, Rosalie Anne. She writes us: "I taught Home Economics for two years, then took a position in an office in New York City. I was married soon after that." Margaret lives at 21 Thorndike Street, Beverly, Massachusetts.

Albert S. Muller is assistant professor of plant pathology at the College of Agriculture, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. He is not married. Since leaving Cornell he has been doing teaching and research. He has made trips to Santo Domingo, the Virgin Islands, Panama, and plans to go to Martinique, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe to observe the agriculture of the West Indies with especial interest in plant pathology problems. His address is Mayaguez. He won the tennis-championship of Porto Rico in 1929.

Josephine Metcalfe Newberry, 6 Carolina Road, Douglaston Park, Borough of Queens, Long Island, New York writes that she has one child, Raymond Robert Newberry, "Bobbie". Mrs. Newberry, who was Miss S. Josephine Metcalf says, "I was married on February 14, 1925. We came into our own home immediately and were quite busy for awhile getting our home all "dolled up". Then on June 5, 1926 along came 'Bobbie' and ever since that date I've been busy keeping track of the cutest kid in the world." Mr. Newberry graduated from Yale in 1921.

James Holden Park, a supposedly confirmed bachelor, and Marjorie Manners Leete were married March 23, at Addison, New York.

Ruth Preston is in Ithaca at the present time as dining room superintendent at Cascadilla Hall. She spent the first year after graduation in a cafeteria in Harris-

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1929

The COUNTRYMAN will pay

Fifty Cents on the Dollar

for all subscriptions sold by members of

'30, '31 and '32

in Ag. or Domecon

Between MAY 15 and SEPTEMBER 30

Credit on Fall Competition for '32

*Opens Countryman Office 7:30
May 15*

POLITICAL ADV.

Ag. Votes —

POLITICAL ADV.

Hell No!

POLITICAL ADV.

POLITICAL ADV.

burg and for three years worked for the University at Willard Straight and the Infirmary. Her address is just Cascadilla Hall, Ithaca, New York.

Lawrence B. Pryor is a real estate broker at 2002 Gowden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee. Larry isn't married yet so he doesn't know whether his better half graduated from Cornell. Since graduation he has been engaged in the sale of Delta plantations in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee in the way of business.

Emma S. Roseboom married Harold J. Bentley, a graduate of Ohio University. They are now living at Worcester, New York, where her husband operates the Wudcraft Shop. They have a farm there. They have two children, Richard G. and Millicent A. After graduation she spent a year as assistant home demonstration agent in Tompkins County and then six months as home demonstration agent in Kentucky.

Raymond C. Shannon is working on the entomological end of the Rockefeller Foundation's yellow fever laboratory. His address is Caixa Postal 467, Sao Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

Joseph Slate is doing dairy farming at Oriskany Falls, New York. He says that he is "just living the life of a regular farmer minus most of the drudgery, goes to Ithaca two or three times yearly, joined

the Grange and Knights of Pithias, also he still uses the notes and books he had in College, plus some more.—P. S. and leaves the women alone!

Malcolm E. Smith is connected with the food products inspection of fruits and vegetables of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. He is now in Boston having been recently transferred from the New York Headquarters. He is married and has one child, Margaret Clark. His wife graduated from the University of Rochester in 1923. From 1923 to 1924 he worked at "odds and ends" to use his own expression. From 1924 until 1926 he was at Pennsylvania State College doing graduate study and research; and from 1926 to 1928 he was with the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania at Wilkes-Barre doing market reporting.

Kenneth B. Spear has been appointed executive of the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Boy Scout Council at Ithaca. After graduating he went to Schenectady with the General Electric Company for three years. There he got interested in scouting and finally resigned from the General Electric to become assistant Scout Executive in Schenectady. He will come to Ithaca May 15. He married Vera Dober '24 and they have two boys and a girl. This is what a forestry education may do for a Cornelian.

Martha A. Tanner is teaching home economics at the Holtville Union High School in the Imperial Valley. Her address is 4129 First Street, San Diego, California. She spent 1924-25 at the University of California at Berkeley doing graduate work. She received her M.A. in 1925 in household science. Then she taught two years near Oakland and is now finishing her second year of teaching in Imperial Valley.

'24

J. R. "Jim" Hazlit is no longer paddling his own canoe. On February 12 he signed up with Miss Elizabeth Vorhees of Lodi, New York. Another happy man!!—?

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. "Don" Wickham are to be congratulated on the arrival of a son, William, on February 6, 1929.

'25

Eugene "Gene" Borda has been recently transferred to Banes, Oriente, Cuba. By the way, "Gene" works for the "banana navy" but says he's raising "cane" now.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Rofano of New York have announced the marriage of their daughter, Grace R. Rofano '26 to Henry W. Tannhauser '25.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Wheaton of Ithaca have announced the engagement of their daughter, Gladys Louise, to Paul H. Smith '25.

Frank B. Stellwagen and Virginia H. Moran were married in Sage Chapel on February 16. Stellwagen is with the Standard Statistician Company of Brooklyn.

'26

John K. Brigden was married on January 18 in Trappe, Md., to Miss Elizabeth Merrick, daughter of Mrs. Anna Merrick and the late William S. Merrick. Mr. and Mrs. Brigden are living at 671 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, New York.

Emma Davis writes, "After I left Cornell in 1927 I went to Honolulu where I resumed my position in the Territorial Normal School. Last summer, I came to East Orange, New Jersey. I brought my Ford with me from Honolulu, landed at Los Angeles and drove all the way to New Jersey by way of Portland, Oregon, the Yellowstone, and the Black Hills. Not being able to find anyone whom it suited to take the trip at the time, I did it alone."

Joyce Holmes '26 was married on February 13 to Dr. Winthrop Essex McGinley, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland. She has been dietitian and laboratory technician at the Home Memorial Hospital in New London, Connecticut, where Dr. McGinley is anaesthetist. They are living at 45 Federal Street.

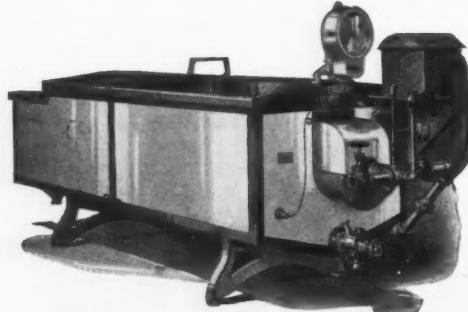
'27

A daughter, Patricia Davison, was born on March 8 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank

1904

1929

Twenty-five Years of Service



1929 marks the completion of a quarter of a century of service to the Dairy Industry for the Wizard Pasteurizer. Here again is concrete evidence of the permanence of design and high quality of CP equipment.

The Wizard Pasteurizer is known everywhere as the Dairy Industry's most useful machine. As a heater, holder, ripener, cooling or mixing vat, a Wizard has never been excelled. Like "Sterling" on silver—the name "**WIZARD**" on a vat means true value.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company
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A Complete Line of Dairy Products Plant Equipment and Supplies

May, 1929

The Cornell Countryman

249

A. Conerton, Jr. Mrs. Conerton was Mildred E. Davison '27. Mr. Conerton is a graduate of Drexel.

Lois Doren is Home Bureau agent in Cortland County. She lives in Cortland.

Harry B. Love and Miss Lillian Lemback of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, were married April 4. They are living at the Penn-Lincoln Hotel in Wilkinsburg. She is a Syracuse graduate. Harry has a job at the Penn-Lincoln.

Henry C. Metzgar is assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo. His address is 133 Ashland Avenue.

Annabel M. Needham married Frederick Bissell, Jr. '24, on March 30, 1929, in Sage Chapel. They will live at 107 Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York.

Esther M. Rhodes is assistant dietitian at the Genesee Hospital at 224 Alexander Street, Rochester, New York.

Laurence E. Stotz is doing timber reconnaissance work near Kachikahi Lake, Quebec. His address is care of the Canadian International Paper Company, Victoria Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

Ruel E. Tyo is in the steward department aboard the S. S. President Wilson of the Dollar Steamship Company, on a 110-day world cruise. He is making a survey of hotel conditions in the chief ports of call. His permanent address is 174 Breckenridge Street, Buffalo.

R. E. "Bob" Zautner is engaged to Miss Clara Norris of Albany. "Bob" is working with the New York Telephone Company in their advertising programs. He is a former Editor-in-Chief of THE COUNTRYMAN.

Robert L. Zentgraf has completed work for his M.S.A. at the University of Florida, and is now associated with Louis DeJonge and Company in New York, manufacturers of coated papers. His address is 400 St. Pauls Avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York. He expects to be married on May 25 to Miss Betty Fraze of St. Petersburg, Florida.

'28

A. Elizabeth Booth is supervisor of home economics and is teaching clothing at the Conneautville, Pennsylvania, Vocational High School.

Roger Clapp's address is 551 Watchogue Road, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. "Rod" says he is a "laborer" for the Colonial Nurseries.

A. B. "Al" Dorrance, who came here last year as a transfer, has taken up his residence at the Michigan State College Sub Experiment station where he is doing experimental work on pastures.

Hazel M. Mercer since January 1 has been assistant director in the food service department of the Y.W.C.A. in Syracuse, New York. Her address is 339 East Onondaga Street.

James D. Pond, who is with the Canadian International Paper Company in Ottawa, recently cut his foot badly, spent

two nights out in the bush before a dog team could be brought in to him, and then travelled forty miles by dog team, sixty miles by sleigh, sixty-six miles by car, and eighty-four miles to the hospital in Ottawa. He expects to be back at work by April 1.

Almon D. Quick is working for a surveyor on real estate development in White Plains, New York. His address is 54 Bank Street.

Ruth L. Wallerwein is dietitian at the

New York State Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, New York. She is also doing research on epilepsy for Dr. McQuarrie of the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York.

'29

Howard Wayland Beers and Miss Sara Bernice Van Sickle were married March 31. "Howie" is back here at Cornell doing grad work in rural social organization department.

ON THE FARM



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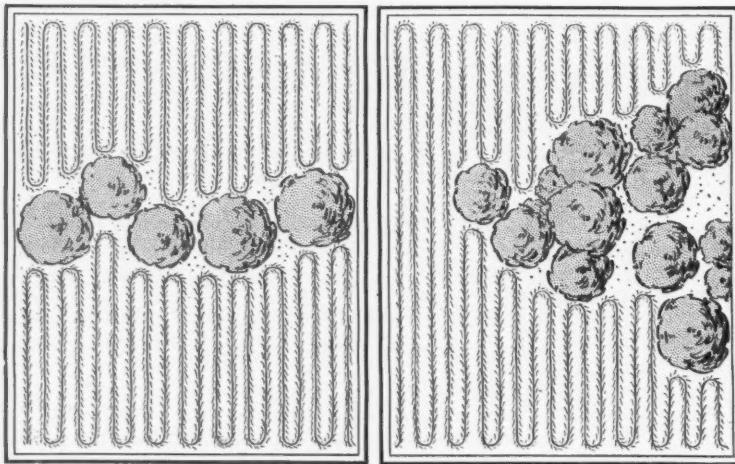


**Adult Education in
Home Economics**
(Continued from page 239)

relatively short term of service in county positions in this state. Salaries range from \$1,800 to \$3,500, depending upon the experience of the agent and the size of the county budgets. The position calls for all the ability in every field that any human being may possess both in teaching and administration—ability to get on with other people, to see opportunities

for successful teaching, to work with other organizations, to write and speak in public effectively. It is indeed a challenging position that holds great satisfaction for the individual and is excellent training for teaching and administration in any other field.

THE specialist has done graduate work. Her headquarters are at the College of Home Economics and her function is to determine with agent and homemakers those projects or courses



What would YOU do with these two fields?

AFARMER in Michigan had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above, in one field, because of a row of trees that cut it in half, he had to make four turns instead of two turns to the furrow. The trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field a point of wood-lot extended into the field and made plowing very difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Land lost, labor and time wasted. How would you change these two fields?

Obviously the only way to straighten out these fields was to get rid of the row of trees and the wooded point. And obviously blasting was the cheapest, quickest, easiest way. But just how would you go about it? How would you plan the shots; how would you load them; fire them and clear away?

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which may well make up the program for the immediate future, to bring together the subject matter, to teach and to help the agent maintain a high standard of teaching in her subject in each county.

Any growing organization or enterprise has many problems to solve and this adult education movement, called extension service in home economics, is no exception. First among these is how to hold back the demand on the part of homemakers for education in certain fields of home economics until through research and training sound teaching is possible. Perhaps a more positive statement would be how to hasten research.

A second problem is how to reach a very much larger percentage of young homemakers. Many can not come to meetings because of young children, others perhaps do not join with the older homemakers in any social affairs and so do not tend to do so in an educational program.

A third series of problems lies in the field of personnel. What are the best ways of orienting candidates for extension positions? How can the disadvantages to the piece of work, caused by changes in agents and specialists, be lessened? How can longer and more effective service be recognized? A fourth series of problems lies in the field of method. What are the best methods, devices or techniques in teaching adults? What plan of organization or methods will enlist the men of the family in education in home life? A fifth group of problems is financial. Can county appropriations be increased to make it possible for teaching really to be available to every homemaker in a county? Can a sufficient amount of money be secured to employ enough specialists to maintain high standards of teaching and to meet requests from the counties?

Then there is always the intriguing subject for discussion when a group of educators in this field get together. How can improved practices be brought to the attention of that large group of marginal homemakers who could so well benefit by them but who do not attend meetings? These are homemakers who may not resist change but because of poverty, ill health, lack of means of transportation, lack of friends or acquaintances in the neighborhood, or dependents whom they can not leave, simply do not know of progress in the field of home life until possibly some member of the family is at a disadvantage in school, business, health, appearance or in other ways in which an individual is affected in his life outside his home by the life within that home.

To forecast is perhaps not a particularly useful pastime. However the temptation is too great to resist. Shortly the College of Home Economics will be faced with requests from the home makers with whom it is cooperating for courses in economics, history, government, biology, nature study, languages and every other subject through which adults are today endeavoring to live more abundantly.

May, 1929

The Cornell Countryman

251

Domecon Dolls

(Continued from page 243)

of rank in her richly colored velvets. The Italian manner of dress had captured and influenced the ladies of this period. So this lady is dressed in a green blue chiffon velvet gown, with a tightly fitted bodice, and a roll collar which comes to the waist. As a headdress she wears a hennin of yellow gold brocade with a dark blue velvet rim around the bottom. Over the top part is a long white chiffon veiling which reaches to the floor. Her shoes are long and pointed, and of black kid. Around her neck is a necklace of silver, sapphire and crystal stones. As a whole the doll gives a very striking appearance in her bright colors, which are so characteristic of the Middle Ages.

THE 16th Century doll represents the fashionable dress of the day worn by a lady of rank. France, from an earlier period, has been grand dictator of fashions, so a glance at the gowns of other countries would be but an echo of French vogue. This fair-haired French doll carries her gown of lovely velvet and rich brocade very well. The head covering of purple velvet is full at the top and gathered to fit the head. White silk lace falls from her forehead to her shoulders. About her neck she wears a gold chain.

The costume of the 17th Century Elizabethan doll is so well known that one merely has to see it to be reminded of Shakespearean days and the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was obviously a period of elaborate dress. The Elizabethan doll presents a very pretty picture in her stiff white satin and red lace. A ruff of red lace over satin is very stiff and stands up nearly as high as her head. Her shoes are of white kid with red satin embroidery. High heels had not then been introduced.

Then there are also the 17th Century French and Italian dolls. A word should be said of the French gentleman doll of the 17th Century. He is dashing with his striking clothes and flashing sword. He wears a wine colored coat, yellow brocade waistcoat, purple satin trousers. On his head he has a triangular hat of wine colored velvet trimmed with gold brocade. His shoes are of black patent leather.

The Chinese Mandarin of rank and his Chinese lady are gorgeous in their typical Chinese costumes.

The 19th Century Spanish doll was inspired by a photograph taken from the National Geographic Magazine. Her dress, nearly as possible, is an actual replica of the same picture. She is an Andalusian dancer of Seville, where dancing is not only common but has become a fine art. The dress is made of light red orange radium silk. The shawl is of white silk, an exact copy of a real

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Spanish shawl. It has embroidered in one corner a bird of paradise and in the other a butterfly. The embroidery is symbolic and of great significance to Spanish women. Her mantilla is of white silk lace. Her shoes are cut from an old brown kid glove with black enamel paint to color them. The heels are made of corks. The doll is most attractively dressed and seems only to need the addition of castanets and music to make her step off into one of the most intricate of Tango steps.

The dress of the Roumanian peasant is modern but it does not vary greatly from that worn a hundred years ago. Due to the influence of neighboring countries practically every locality has some characteristic form of dress. The costume worked out for the doll is as follows: The main garment is a robe called "camoshe." The white waist is embroidered in red and black. The amount of embroidery indicates the wealth of the wearer. The camoshe of this doll was made in Roumania and was hand woven. The apron of the doll is of heavy material similar to the rugs of the American Indian. It is striped of different colors. The hair of the Roumanian woman is parted in the middle and braided into two braids which hang down her back. The Transylvanian kerchief is black. In other provinces the young girls wear red or other colored ones. The married women wear white veils, a sign of womanhood. The doll represents a young girl. So she wears a red kerchief.

THE DUTCH doll is dressed in heavy, black woolen material. The Dutch peasants are little affected by fashion, even though the merchants and better classes of the Dutch nation all follow the French mode. This doll has her hair braided in two long braids. Upon her head is a cap of white lace with two ear-shaped pieces of lace turning up at the sides.

The Puritan doll of 1620 stands very demurely, her prayer book in her hand. She is dressed in the durable, home manufactured cloth of the period. She wears a dress of warm, dark brown granite cloth. Over this she has a long white apron of linen. Her cuffs and stiff collar are also of white linen. Her shoes are of black leather, heavy enough to stand the snows of severe winters, rather like moccasins in form, but fitting snugly about the ankles and tied with black ribbon.

The 18th Century American doll portrays the feeling of exultation which swept over the colonies in 1776. Her hair is powdered to a snowy whiteness and dressed high on her head. About her throat is a narrow band of black velvet. Her gown is low on her shoulders and is fashioned of a finely ribbed silk of a deep cream color, embroidered in a floral pattern. Soft lace falls over her shoulders.

The material used in the gown is almost one hundred years old. Her pantalets are of alternate bands of muslin and lace insertion. Her slippers are of black patent leather with crystal and rhinestone buckles. In her hand she holds a fan fashioned of fine wood and white lace.

The American doll of the Empire period represents a typical unsophisticated American girl living about 1820 to 1825. Simplicity was the keynote of this period. The material used in the dress belonged to a great aunt of one of the girls who made the doll. It was worn about 1870. It is a finely woven printed dimity, and the skirt falls just to the ankles. The doll wears stockings of white silk and her shoes are of black leather laced about the ankles like a ballet slipper. On her brown hair is a broad brimmed hat of blue crêpe-de-chine.

The American doll of 1849 is especially interesting because she represents the costume at the time that "Godey's Lady's Book" appeared. This was the very first woman's magazine published in the United States. The material of which the dress is made is sixty years old. The style of the dress is a copy of one worn by the grandmother of one of the girls eighty years ago.

The American doll of 1871 is a Southern lady. The South at that time, struggling with its problems of reconstruction, was constructing factories and mills in which to weave its cotton into cloth. So this Southern doll is appropriately clad in a grey cotton voile gown. It is, however, of the fashion of the time, boasting a

"tournure" or bustle. Her shoes are of black cloth with steel buckles.

BECAUSE members of the faculty and the students felt that the luxury and beauty of the present time were not represented in a comparative way with the grandeur of some of the past centuries, the 20th Century being represented only by a sport girl, they decided to construct a doll to portray authentic garments such as a woman would wear for formal evening dress at the present time. The design for the wrap was taken from "Le Chic Parisien, L'hiver, 1927." The material used was imported brocade. It is lined with the same material as the dress, which was donated by the R. H. Mallison Silk Company, New York City. The color scheme was obtained by using red-purple over blue-green. The design for the dress was taken from the daily paper, "Women's Wear," giving latest Paris styles. The stockings were made from Gordon's hose after the pattern of Pointex hose. This doll is about seventeen inches high. Her hair is medium brown in color. About her neck and left wrist she wears strands of pearls. She is highly comparable with the dolls of preceding centuries.

In this brief sketch of the dolls I have omitted the description of some. However, the collection does not yet represent a complete history of costume through the ages, but as it stands even now it is a remarkably accurate portrayal of the costumes of the past and is of great educational value to anyone interested in the dress of women of preceding times.

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Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume X

Ithaca, New York, May 1929

Number 8

WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL SCENE OF ANNUAL SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Florists of the Nation Praise the Work of the Floriculture Students and Faculty

FLOWERS have a universal appeal and this point was borne out by the crowds of students, faculty, townspeople, and visitors who filled Willard Straight Hall to capacity for the week end of April 27 and 28. The excellent work of the students in the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture met with much praise and compliments by those who attended.

A program which numbered and explained the exhibits was distributed to all and made it easier to see all the arrangements of flowers, which otherwise might be passed unseen. Many florists contributed flowers and plants and a large number of them were present at the show.

The lobby gardens, of which there were four, attracted much comment. The wild flower garden, which as its name signifies was made of wild flowers and plants, and the rock garden were the most popular. The evergreen garden and model lawn were excellent. Together, they made an ideal lobby setting and were decidedly educational to those who were interested in having this sort of arrangement in their own home.

Flowers Shipped Hundreds of Miles

Memorial Hall was a riot of color and many were at a loss where to begin. The contributions of florists were in the main, grouped in the commercial exhibit. The reds, yellows, pinks, and blues of the different blooms were in striking contrast to the foliage plants in the hanging garden next to it. Most of the flowers were shipped from points hundreds of miles away, but due to the careful packing they were in fine shape when received.

The geographical group, composed of flowers and plants from different countries and climes received considerable interest. The tropical garden seemed a part of the jungle transported to Ithaca. The work was well done and realistic. The plants came from the University conservatory.

The "Life-long message of flowers" occupied seventy-five feet along the south wall and showed much ingenuity. Flowers for the infant, for the child, for the student, and for the wedding and honeymoon provided an interesting and beautiful exhibit. Flower arrangements for the children's party, for a sorority tea, for the wedding party, and for the dining room were shown. Bouquets and corsages for the graduate, the informal affair, the formal dance, for sport wear, and "bon voyage" were particularly interesting to the girls and women visiting the show.

The futuristic booth with its straight lines and beautiful mirrors was like a new jewel in the midst of the known ones.

Through the center of the hall were floral novelties by the class in floral arrangements. Futuristic panels separated each exhibit in the hall.

Good and Poor Plans Contrasted

The terrace gardens showed how to plan and how not to plan the back-yard

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A. Van Wagener
W. E. Willis
W. M. Wood

MANY AG MEN TURN OUT FOR THE INTER-COLLEGE TEAMS

Baseball Squad Practice Delayed by Bad Weather

THE recent victories gained by the ag teams in the inter-college leagues have been an incentive to the ag men to give ample support to the two major spring athletic contests, namely inter-college baseball and crew. Due to the prolonged inclement weather the baseball team has been able to get but little practice. Although the crew has been on the water nearly every day since vacation, it has been greatly hampered in its workouts due to the snow and rain.

"Don" Armstrong '30 is managing the baseball team this spring. He announces the following schedule of games:

April 25	Ag	vs	Hotel
May 3	Ag	vs	M E
May 16	Ag	vs	Arch
May 20	Ag	vs	Law

Ag Oarsmen Get Daily Work-out on the Inlet

The elimination races for the inter-college crews are scheduled for May 4. At this time the college crews winning first, second, and third places in the elimination trials, will be selected to enter the Spring Day inter-college crew races, May 18. Both last year's men and the new candidates are working hard to get proper form and stamina in the combination. "Al" Van Wagener '30 is manager of the crew.

The squad has been cut to the following eleven men: A. Van Wagener '30, stroke, L. A. Deveneck '30, F. B. Allyn '31, F. D. Norton '31, J. E. Rose '32, A. F. Slocum '30, H. E. Travis '30, H. Forschmiedt '31, A. W. Hostek '29, T. R. Burnett '29, P. S. Phelps '30.

DANCERS ENJOY ANNUAL AG BALL

The fourth annual Barnyard Ball was held on Friday evening, April 12, at the old Armory. Everyone enjoyed the entertaining program and the fine music by Harrison's orchestra of Buffalo. At this ball, as has been the custom of past years, the guests wore costumes suggesting farm life. Although a majority of the costumes were of a simple rustic nature, there were many others present. Prosperous gentleman farmers, college "dandies," bashful country girls wearing sunbonnets, a gypsy or two, and even some kiddies in romper suits intermingled on the dance floor.

The peppy rhythmic dance numbers and the colored lights flashing here and there over the crowd, cast a glamour over the dancers and added to their gaiety. The traditional "keg of cider" was on hand and furnished refreshments for the merry-makers between dances.

The committees in charge of the dance were as follows: A. T. Ringrose '29, general chairman; D. Hall '29, decorations; K. W. Baker '29, refreshments; W. A. Ranney '29, publicity chairman, and D. M. Roy '30, assistant; W. H. Guernsey '29, orchestra and stunts; R. W. Foote '29, finance; and J. W. Stiles '29, chaperons.

FLORICULTURE CLUB ELECTS

The officers of the Floriculture Club for next college year were elected at a regular meeting on April 19. The following members were elected: G. A. Rathjen '30, President; J. E. Saltford '30, Vice-president; G. H. Kern '31, Secretary; H. E. Travis '30, Treasurer.

**PROF. TOM CONDUCTS COURSE
AT GRANGE LECTURERS SCHOOL**

Enthusiastic Group Attend the Sessions
During the Week

THE ANNUAL school for Grange lecturers was held at Cornell April 8 to 12. More than 150 grange lecturers attended the school which was under the direction of the New York State Grange and the department of rural social organization of the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

First School of Its Kind to Organize

This is the third year that this school has been held at the college. The first school was organized in 1927, and at that time it was the first school of its kind; and also was the only school of its kind until Ohio started a similar school this year. Demonstrations and practice rather than lectures were the keynotes of the program. The school was so planned that the visiting lecturers could be shown by demonstration rather than entirely by discussion group methods how to plan programs, put on plays and suppers, and how to beautify their grange halls and communities.

Professor R. B. Tom of Ohio State University conducted daily courses in grange meetings, and recreation programs for granges. Classes in dramatics, debating, and recreation; and courses in community work for honor granges, grange programs on home economics subjects, landscaping the grange grounds, and public problems of agriculture were given in the program.

Many Prominent Grangers Participate

Among the prominent grangers who were present was James C. Farmer, lecturer for the national grange. Mr. Farmer had just returned from a western trip and in his daily lectures he was able to bring observations and suggestions from other granges to those in New York State. Others were Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, master of the New York grange; Miss Elizabeth Arthur of Lowville, lecturer of the New York State grange. Members of the college staff who took part in the program are Dean A. R. Mann, G. F. Warren, Dwight Sanderson, R. A. Felton, Mary Eva Duthie, G. E. Peabody, D. J. Bushey, Marguerite Wilker, Grace Morin, Alma Schidmore, and Helen Crouch.

Visitors Give Demonstrations in Granges
Wednesday night plans were carried out so that the visiting grangers were given an opportunity to present model programs to the local granges. The visitors were divided into four groups and went to the four granges in Tompkins County.

Friday afternoon the lecturers went to Morris Hill. Directed by D. J. Bushey, professor of landscape design the visitors planted shrubs and helped to beautify the church and parish house. After having a community supper, the grangers were entertained in the evening by a home talent play, "Oak Farm," given by the Morris Hill community.

WING PORTRAIT TO BE PRESENTED

On June 15th the Round-Up Club will present to the University a portrait of Emeritus Professor H. H. Wing '81 of the animal husbandry department. This portrait was painted by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture.

Uncle Abe says that love and reason are the best of companions although they don't always go together.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

A new feature is being started in connection with the poultry department. A Cornell Poultry Association has been formed. It is the purpose to hold a poultry show each year. Students will choose fowls from the University flock and will fit them for the show. Awards will be made to those who present the best fowls.

NEW AG ASSOCIATION FORMED

The student body of the upper campus held elections April 30 for the officers of the newly formed Ag-Home Economics Association. The following officers were elected: D. M. Roy '30, president; Miss E. J. Barker '30, vice-president; A. Van Wagener '30, secretary; K. B. Trousdale '30, treasurer; W. M. Schait '30, senior honor committee member; H. H. Lyman '32, sophomore honor committee member; and L. L. Lasher '30, assistant athletic director.

EGG GRADING SCHOOL MEETS

Twenty-one inspectors from the state department of farms and markets, as well as one from the bureau of markets of the state department of New Jersey, attended the second annual egg inspectors grading school at the poultry department at Cornell. The school was concerned directly with lectures and studies of eggs.

Professor J. E. Rice, H. E. Botsford, and J. C. Huttar, of the poultry department, spoke before the school. In addition to the department staff members several other speakers addressed the school. C. K. Powell of the Pacific egg producers spoke on the various properties of eggs, and on their quality. F. A. Jones, chief inspector of the New York state department of agriculture and markets, discussed grading storage eggs. Nicholas Eschenbrenner of New York City told how eggs should be handled to reach the customer in the best form.

The first egg inspectors' school met at Cornell in the fall of 1927. When the New York better egg bill was passed in that year no provision was made for the enforcement of it and this was left in the hands of the department of agriculture and markets. Few of the food inspectors who took over the duties had training as egg inspectors and for this reason the egg-grading school was organized at Cornell. Sixteen attended the first school. Ten of these were present at the second school and they had made noticeable improvement in their knowledge of grading, according to the poultry department.

**NON-RESIDENT TEACHING STAFF
CHOSEN FOR SUMMER SESSION**

Special Unit Courses Given for High School Principals

THE regular summer session at Cornell covering 243 courses, with a staff of 127 professors and instructors, will begin on July 6 and will extend to August 16. In the New York State summer session in agriculture, home economics, and hotel administration there will be an instructing staff of 69 conducting 104 different courses.

In addition to the regular members of the faculty of the colleges, the following non-resident professors and instructors have been appointed:

Miss M. P. Carr, State Normal School, Cortland, will give instruction in Social Studies in Elementary Schools.

A. M. Field, Professor of Agricultural Education, University of Minnesota, will give the course, "Preparation of Teachers in Agricultural Colleges and Teacher Training Departments."

Hazel Hicks, formerly of Western State Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, will have charge of the Demonstration School at Forest Home.

M. G. Nelson, New York State Teachers College, Albany, will give special unit courses for high school principals. These courses will be conducted from August 5th to 16th. More than fifty applicants have already stated their intention of taking these courses.

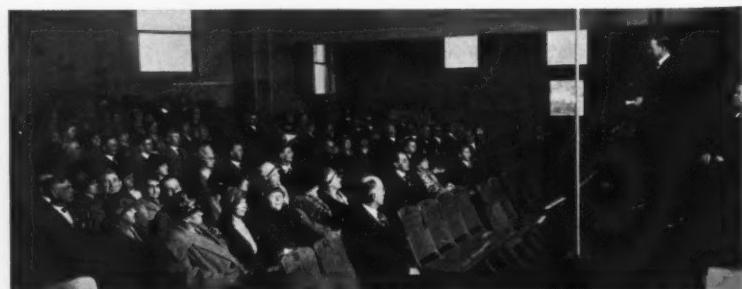
B. J. Palmer, State Normal School, Potsdam, New York, will give a course in principles of education.

E. W. Spry, Superintendent of Schools, LeRoy, New York, will have charge of the regular course for principals of high schools, and also the courses in methods of teaching in high schools.

A. K. Getman, State Department of Education, Albany, New York, and W. J. Weaver of the same department will serve as assistants to M. G. Nelson who will have charge of the special unit courses.

SPRAY PROGRAM INTERRUPTED

The unusually early spring weather has gotten the blossoms so far advanced in the fruit growing regions that the oil spray program could not be carried out. Many of the growers were caught unawares and did not have the spray materials on hand to apply before the season got too far advanced. It is now too late to apply the oil spray as it will injure the young foliage. The western New York growers are worried because of the possibilities of freezing weather following the warm period. Frosts would destroy the blossoms; however, the cold rains and late snows will hold the aphids in check.



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HOME ECONOMICS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1929-30

At a meeting of the Home Economics Club on Monday, April 29, the following officers were elected for next year: president, Helen Griffis; vice-president, Evelyn Fisher; secretary, Elizabeth Muller; treasurer, Dorothy King; historian, Pauline Terwilliger; and publicity manager, Ethel Wallace.

Miss Helen Monsch opened the meeting by telling briefly some of the general plans for the new home economics building. A site for the building has not yet been chosen.

Miss Clara Nye talked on the origin and the significance of Candlelighting traditions. Pauline Terwilliger who is in charge of the service this year, urged that all classes, especially the junior and seniors, show an active interest.

Edith Young '29, the retiring president, announced the annual convention of the National Home Economics Association which will be held this year in Boston July 1-5.



BARBARA

SENIORS VISIT NEW YORK

Fourteen seniors in the College of Home Economics spent a week at Easter time in New York visiting and studying various cafeterias, equipment houses, wholesale markets and hospitals.

The members of the institutional management class were entertained on board the flagship, *Ile de France*, one of the French line steamers. They made a complete tour of the ship, including careful inspection of the kitchen. They also attended a fruit auction where they saw first hand the marketing of large quantities of fresh fruit. Dr. Albrecht, of farms and markets, gave them a talk on marketing.

Other institutions which they visited were the Washington Market, Swift and Company's packing house, a Pullman dining car, a Hebrew infants' home, Mount Sinai, a diabetic clinic for children, one of the Co-operative Cafeterias, the New York Telephone Company's cafeteria, the Young Women's Christian

Domecon Doings



TOO MANY COOKS HAVE NOT SPOILED THE DOMECON BABIES

Domecon is proud of its two youngest students, Barbara and Teddy. Barbara is the thriving, brown-eyed girl in the Apartment. At present she is eleven months old and weighs twenty-two pounds. She has acquired six teeth and also the ability to stand up and walk about with some help. She has a marvelous coat of tan from her daily rides in the sunshine. Her four mothers from now until the end of the term will be: Catherine Bucklew, Evelyn Fisher, Dora Mereness and Ruth Pinckney. Miss Faith Fenton has charge of the Apartment.

At the Lodge, Teddy commands the center of attention, with his blue eyes and hair verging on the reddish shade. He is nearly ten months old and weighs twenty pounds. He has a "date" every afternoon from three to four o'clock to go out riding with Barbars and the two have become greatly attached to each other. Adeline Gulick, Laura Kamm, Jean Warren and Esther Young, with Miss Sannie Callan in charge, will take care of Teddy from now until June.

EDITORIAL

While one hundred American women coax their husbands to give them Frigidaire, there are perhaps five in Europe who have ever heard of electric refrigeration and only one who has ever used it. So many of our taken-for-granted luxuries, as vacuum cleaners, washing machines and electric ironers are just as little known and little used over there.

The low financial status of Europe may have something to do with its lack of organized domestic science work and appliances, but the public's lack of information and education on these subjects are by far the most important factor. For although it is in Europe that a league for the promotion of domestic science has been formed—a league which plans international management of home economics, projects, yet the average housewife is comparatively ignorant of a scientific way to run her home and family. There are laundresses in Europe who still beat linen on a rock by the side of a stream, and mothers who neither know nor practise child nutrition. A well-known French woman, one of the very few who have ever studied and written about scientific home management, once said, almost despairingly, "If I wished to begin a tested-devices service, there is no one in France to whom I could turn for help."

What an opportunity for young, well-trained home economics grads—a chance for fame and remarkable work far greater than that of running an American tea room or putting a well-baked potato on an invalid's tray! Any girl who can speak a foreign language and who bears no ignorant prejudice against things not 100% American will find hundreds of positions and openings full of interest and possibilities in Europe.



TEDDY

Arrangements are being made for Candle-Lighting service which is held annually in the latter part of May. The ceremony, which is a tradition in the College of Home Economics, was established in 1914. The lighting of a new candle each year from one used the preceding year, an emblem of an ever living light, the symbolic marching of the juniors and seniors about the altar of the candle, and the planting of the ivy, are all customs which were instituted at the first service.

The following committee has charge of the affair: chairman, Pauline Terwilliger '30; assistant chairman, Marion Wood '30; invitations, Gertrude Andrews '31; music, Dorothy Blacking '32; ceremony, Margaret McCabe '30; guests, Helen Griffis '30; food, Marion Emmons '32 and Virginia Haviland '32.

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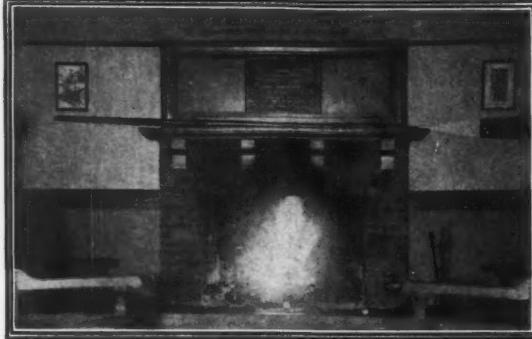
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FORESTRY PROFESSORS

EXCHANGE POSITIONS

AN EXCHANGE of professors in the field of forest utilization has been approved by the University of California and by Cornell University. This is probably the first time that an exchange of professors has been effected in an American school of forestry. The principals are Professor S. Emanuel Fritz, who has been at the University of California since 1919.

Prof. "Reek" Recknagel obtained his B.S. degree from Yale in 1904 and his master's degree in 1906. Prior to teaching at Cornell, he was a member of the staff of the U.S. Forest Service, first in the southwest until 1907, then in the Washington office on timber sale work, and later as chief of the section of timber reconnaissance. In 1908 he returned to the southwest as Assistant District Forester, remaining until 1911, when he began a year of graduate study in Europe.

Professor Fritz is Cornell Graduate

Professor Fritz obtained his bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering at Cornell in 1908, after which he became an instructor in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, and was employed variously in the engineering departments of several steel companies. He entered the Yale School of Forestry in 1912, and graduated in 1914.

Professor Recknagel goes to California for the fall semester of 1929, while Professor Fritz will be at Cornell for the spring term of 1930.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

There has been a gratifying increase of the enrollment in 4H forestry work, according to Professor J. A. "Josh" Cope, Extension Forester. In the past year the membership has jumped from 763 to over 900. Since each member must plant 1,000 trees, it seems that a total of 900,000 trees have been planted by club members. By bringing forestry to the immediate attention of the younger generation, "Josh" believes that they will become forest minded by the time they are adult.

On April 25, Professor Cope left for western New York State to plan a forestry tour in cooperation with the county agents. The inspiration for this tour grew out of the inability of western New Yorkers, who were interested in forestry, to cross the state and participate in the Adirondack forestry tours. By planning a tour in their own home section, many more will take part than if they were forced to cross the state.

Professor Cope is lending his brains and brawn to the Girl Scouts and Campfire girls to aid them in their reforestation projects. On May 4, fifteen Campfire Girls will plant 1,000 trees on city property in the Six Mile Creek drainage, while on May 10, sixty Girl Scouts, under Mrs. P. W. Claassen, Ithaca Scout Leader, will plant two acres of their Crowbar Point property. The New York Conservation Department is furnishing the trees, the Cornell Forestry Department is lending the tools, and Prof. Cope is providing the supervision.

SENIORS JOURNEY TO

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE Charleston Y.M.C.A. was the general gathering place of the Cornell contingent on Friday, March 26. There we eradicated much dust and grime collected from South and North Carolina and points further north. The party "snakes" investigated the possibilities of Charleston night life, but soon returned to get their maximum worth from the double-deckers in the "Y." Saturday morning we congregated at the mill of the North State Lumber Company, where we were cordially welcomed by Mr. Cherry, its president, and by Mrs. Mayo, Cornell '08, our hostess, her daughter and several friends. On the way to the metropolis of Witherbee we soon discovered that Ithaca had no monopoly on rough and rutty roads. It was immediately clear that there would be few trips to Charleston for social purposes, even though that city were but 40 miles away.

Easter Sunday was the preacher's day off at Witherbee, so we put in trick at orientation on the area and entertained a group of visitors from Charleston. Among them were Mrs. Hughes Mayo, Mr. G. J. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Kit Smith, Captain C. P. Jamison, Dorothy Weiters, Vivian Barnhill, Virginia Mayo, Doris and Evelyn Speight, Captain and Mrs. Linn, Ivy Winston and Miss Denelly.

Seniors Establish Sample Plots

On Monday the work started in earnest. Time and efficiency studies of cutting, bucking, bunching, skidding, and loading were made in longleaf and hardwood types. A one acre sample plot was re-established in a loblolly stand on a game preserve. Tree heights and breast-high diameters were accurately measured. The number and breast-height mark were painted on each tree with yellow paint. A second one acre sample plot was re-established in a longleaf stand that had been cut over in 1926. The identical procedure was followed, except that the trees were marked with metal tags instead of with yellow paint. Since these two plots were laid out with the requisite accuracy, the federal Forest Service was very glad to incorporate these plots into their experiments.

In addition to logging visits the seniors inspected a turpentine operation on the Tuxbury Lumber Company's land. One of the best features of the turpentine still was the sumptuous repast after the visit! Extra curricular activities included the preparation of the far-famed Reinicke sections, stump counting at frequent intervals, and lizard chasing. During our entire visit the Southern hospitality exceeded our expectations. We hope that we have not worn out the Cornell welcome, so that classes to follow may also appreciate the cordial reception that we received.



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**STATION STAFF AND FACULTY
ARRANGE RADIO PROGRAM**

Programs consisting of fifteen minute talks on matters of interest to farmers written by the college faculty members and members of the University experiment station staff are being broadcast from station WHAM at Rochester. These talks are given at 12:45 on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday noons of each week. It is expected to continue these programs for a period of several weeks.

A talk prepared by Assistant Professor M. C. Bond of the marketing department concerning the milk situation was given on Monday, April 22. On Tuesday, April 23, two talks were given, one "The Apple Skeletonizer," by Professor Glenn W. Herrick of the entomology department, and the other "The Food Value of Eggs," by Professor J. E. Rice of the poultry department. The topic, "What Will Potatoes Bring Next Fall?" was prepared and given by Assistant Professor M. P. Rasmussen of the marketing department on Wednesday, April 24.

VEG GARDENING CLUB MEETS

"Opportunities in Vegetable Gardening," was the topic discussed by Professor H. C. Thompson and Professor Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department, at the club meeting on April 16. United States Department of Agriculture movies concerning the cantaloupe industry in the west and the beetles that destroy the bean crop were shown. It was pointed out that only twenty per cent of the applications for hiring men specialized in vegetable gardening are now able to be filled by the department. This is a promising factor as it indicates that vegetable gardening is a growing branch of specialized agriculture.

BETTER ORCHARD CROPS ASSURED

The department of pomology cooperating with the department of apiculture has been investigating the possibilities of assuring more complete pollination in apple orchards by the introduction of colonies of bees. The experiments have been carried out in orchards in western New York. Bees are much more efficient agents of pollination than the wind for our fruits.

Probably the factor most responsible for the lack of setting of fruit when a tree blooms and still does not mature a crop, is the lack of pollination. To assure successful pollination bee colonies should be scattered throughout the orchard; the minimum being one colony for each acre. Nearly all varieties of apples are self-sterile, and even varieties which are self-fertile produce more fruit when cross-pollinated with an inter-fertile variety.

Diversify Types of Pollen Producing Plants

A grower should diversify the varieties which bloom about the same time and which will inter-cross. He may rent bee colonies from a good beekeeper and place them in the orchard to do the pollination work. Pollinator bouquets should be placed fifteen feet from the hives.

Good pollen producers for New York State are: McIntosh, Oldenburg, Roxbury Russet, Maiden Blush, and Wagner among the early varieties; Wealthy, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Hubbardston, Fameuse, Wolf River, Red Canada, and Twenty Ounce among the mid-season varieties; and Rome and Northern Spy for later varieties. The Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Stayman and possibly the King are poor pollen producers.

LEGISLATION PROVIDES ADDED FUNDS TO FINANCE RESEARCH

Dean A. R. Mann of the colleges of agriculture and home economics expressed great satisfaction because of the additional activities made possible to the colleges from the farm-aid bills signed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

One bill provides \$150,532 for new activities at the state college of agriculture, which include investigations on the muck soils of the state; on the production, storage and diseases of potatoes; problems involved in regional agricultural adjustment; the operation of city markets, and cooperative marketing; aspects of rural government; and a considerable extension and development of the work in animal husbandry, including a new calf barn, extensive alterations in the existing barns, larger maintenance funds, and some additions to the staff. The bill also carries \$10,000 additional funds for printing, and provides for a new editorial assistant. Another bill provides \$5,000 for the college of home economics for research on living costs on farms.

COLLEGE ASSISTS IN SURVEY

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with several agricultural colleges of the country is starting an enterprise which, in the main, will consist of a study of the vegetable varieties of the whole country. It is intended to publish material stating the characteristics of the varieties as a basis for standardization by establishing knowledge of the types.

Cornell is one of three agricultural colleges that will take up the study of tomatoes under this survey.

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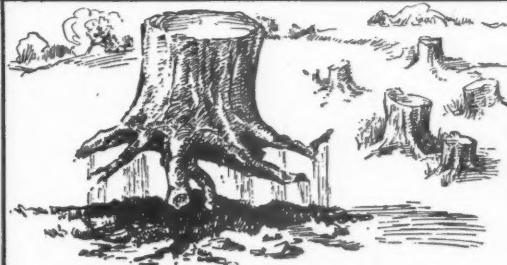
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CAMPUS CHATS**DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES**

The spring activities on the ag campus are in full swing. One is at a loss to decide which of several functions to attend in order to gain the greatest benefit for the time spent. The question is often asked, "Why are there so many clubs and organization meetings at the college?" For the major part these meetings are arranged to provide a common meeting ground for faculty members and students, or a place where the students may get better acquainted with one another and thus strengthen the intangible bonds of college spirit.

One cannot hope to attend all these functions, but each can at least gain something by getting back of the departmental activities and boosting them. Go to the meetings—Here there is a chance to meet classmates and to get better acquainted with those vitally interested in the particular departmental work.

PI ALPHA XI HOLDS BANQUET

Alpha chapter of Pi Alpha Xi, Honorary Floriculture Society, held a reunion banquet and initiation ceremony at Willard Straight Hall, the first evening of the Spring Flower Show, April 27. The initiates were Mr. W. A. Saltford and Mr. D. J. Bushy.

A dinner given by the Floriculture Club for students and faculty members of the department, and visiting florists was held at Willard Straight Hall, Sunday noon, April 28.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor H. H. Love of the plant breeding department sailed for China on March 29, to take up a six months' teaching course at the University of Nanking. He is returning to China after an absence of four years, to continue the program of plant improvement begun in 1925.

The work which is to be carried out this year is similar to that done in the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the United States. Cornell University and the international education board are cooperating with the University of Nanking to help them obtain better varieties of crops for use on Chinese farms. The project was started by Professor Love in 1925. Professor C. H. Myers of the same department continued the work in 1926. In 1927 a third member of the department, Professor R. G. Wiggins, also went to China, but was unable to continue the work because of the revolution.

It is expected that within a few years the Chinese will be able to take over the work entirely, but until that time Cornell professors will supervise the project.

Professor R. M. Stewart, of the rural department and director of the summer school of agriculture, will give a special three weeks' course for teachers of agriculture at the Purdue University summer school. Short period courses of this nature have proved popular at Cornell and other schools in the past few years. The course in education which professor Stewart will give is the first of its kind offered to agricultural teachers at the Indiana Institute.

HOTEL SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN

The annual awarding of scholarships in Hotel Management were made this year by Professor H. B. Meek, chairman of the committee of scholarship awards. The Horwarth and Horwarth Scholarship was given to H. A. Harrington, '29 for proficiency in hotel accounting; the Savarins Scholarship was earned by Wm. Carroll, '31 for excellence in the restaurant department; the Edward M. Tierney Memorial Scholarship was won by three men, H. A. Smith, '29, L. G. Durham, '31 and M. W. Jackson, '31. The International Stewards Association Scholarship was relinquished by R. A. Rose, '30 for assistantship to Professor Meek and was succeeded by E. K. Pope, '32; Second Steward Award was given to Miss E. W. Jones, a special student in Hotel Management. Most of these students have been engaged in practical hotel work during the past summer.

As a new point of interest and ambition the graduates of the course in Hotel Administration are combining now to establish an Alumni Scholarship, the award of which is not yet announced.

Professor E. A. White of the horticulture department expects to return about June 15 from the trip which he has been making during his sabbatic leave. He has been spending the greater part of the time visiting wholesale growers of bulbs, seed, and plants in California.

Professor D. B. Carrick, of the pomology department is spending his sabbatic leave at his home in High Point, North Carolina. He is carrying out experiments on the cold storage of apples.

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Contents and Contributors

June, 1929

Apple Blossoms.....	Cover	Landscaping	271
Lookin' Over His Flock.....	Frontispiece	By J. P. Porter, assistant professor of ornamental horticulture. He explains some of the ways of making a house and lot into a home, and shows the benefits to be obtained from wise planning. This article appeared in the <i>Ithaca Journal-News</i> .	
Fruit and Vegetable.....	267	Through Our Wide Windows.....	272
By F. L. Sapora, who is graduating from the Ag College this spring. Some of the things he learned after transferring from Engineering are very interesting.		Former Student Notes.....	273
Protein Feeding Experiment at Cornell.....	268	The Campus Countryman.....	279
Professor E. S. Savage summarizes some of the results of the feeding experiment he is superintending on the Warren farm. Mr. E. S. Harrison, his assistant, will continue the experiment for another year and a half.		Domecon Doings.....	283
Problems in Poultry Housing.....	269	Cornell Foresters.....	285
By H. E. Botsford, extension professor of poultry management. He has charge of courses in poultry farm management and poultry housing here at Cornell. He explains clearly the types of poultry houses that are considered best.		Campus Chats.....	286



